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The Tariff Measure.

It Will Occupy the Senate During the Present Week

BY EXTENDED SPEECHES.

All Other Business to Be Laid Aside Until After the Vote Is Taken—The Present Deadlock Will Probably Continue in the House—All Week Other Measures Before That Body.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The time of the senate during the coming week will be devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the tariff measure, in fact, no other business likely to provoke discussion will be brought before that body until the vote on the tariff bill is taken, January 21. The remaining time given to its discussion will be devoted largely to extended speeches on the principle involved in the bill. There are a few senators who have not been heard at length as yet and there are others who want to be heard again. Several orators were on their feet during the week just ended, and others are to be heard.

It is well understood that no amendment to the bill will be adopted without the sanction of the finance committee, and that no amendment will be proposed by that committee unless it is known to be satisfactory to all the Republican majority. As the work of the senate is cut and dried in the committee room, there is but little object in proposing amendments to carry out the views of the minority. So the Democratic members of the senate think, and as far as they have run to rest in it, the vote on the bill and on it will be taken to-morrow.

In the morning hour the resolution of Mr. Edmunds relating to the Panama canal will be again taken up and disposed of. It will probably be on the lines originally introduced and reported. If any strong objection to it should be developed it will likely be withdrawn.

The deadlock in the house is likely to continue during the coming week unless some compromise can be effected, and Mr. Reed will call up the resolution abolishing the call of states and territories on suspension the first thing to-day. After the reading of the journal the pending motion being a demand for the previous question on the passage of the resolution both sides seem equally determined. Mr. Reed says no business of any kind shall be transacted until the res is first passed.

The opponents of the resolution say it cannot pass this congress. They seem to be gaining strength. The fact that Mr. Randall and Mr. Mills, Democrats, voted in committee against the resolution, and that it was only adopted by Speaker Carlisle's vote with Messrs. Reed and Cannon, Republicans, is having much weight as the fight progresses in determining the action of the Democrats who have heretofore been inclined to vote for the resolution. It has also leaked out that Mr. Carlisle voted for the resolution conditionally. It was the understanding in committee, so Mr. Randall says, that if the resolution when offered in the house should be met by determined obstructive tactics Mr. Reed would withdraw it.

It is intimated in high Democratic circles that it was on this condition that Speaker Carlisle voted for it. Mr. Reed has not as yet shown any disposition to withdraw it, and there is no reason to believe that he will. The matter is likely to block legislation the coming week. If, however, the resolution is disposed of Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, will on Tuesday call up the contested election cases of Smalls vs. Elliott, of South Carolina, and follow it up the next day with the Sullivan-Felton contested case from California. Thursday is set aside for consideration of bills reported from the committee on Indian affairs, but is not likely to get the floor, unless it can defeat the friends of the Oklahoma bill, who will at all times raise the question of consideration in favor of their bill.

Several appropriation bills are now waiting action by the house, and will be called up at the first opportunity. They have the parliamentary right of way. The sundry civil appropriation bill is completed, and will be reported to the house, probably on Monday. All the appropriation bills are more advanced than for years past, only two important ones not having yet been reported to the house, and several of the more important having been passed.

EDISON'S FORCES UNITED.

A Twelve-Million Dollar Electrical Incorporation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—One of the biggest companies ever organized under the laws of New Jersey was incorporated in the Essex county clerk's office on Thursday. It is to be known as the Edison General Electric company. The capital stock is to be $12,000,000, of which $1,000,000 has been paid in.

The stock is divided into 120,000 shares, at $100 each. The works are to be in West Orange, with branch offices in all the leading cities. The incorporators, who each hold 200 shares, are: Edward H. Johnson, of Greenwich, Conn.; Samuel Insull, Schenectady; Francis R. Upton, Orange; Charles Batchelor, New York, and Alfred O. Tate, West Orange.

The advisability of uniting the Edison manufacturing companies has long been considered, and this seems to be the consummation of the scheme. The officers of the Edison Electric Illuminating company, of this city, has been extremely reticent about the matter. The several plans can be operated at less expense under a simple management and the work more aggressively carried forward.

Fought Nineteen Rounds.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 7.—A fight to a finish took place early Saturday morning in a farm on the outskirts of this city between Mike Cobourn, of England, and Jimmy Kinnard, of Toledo, both clever lightweights. Two ounce gloves were used. Both men were in good condition and weighed about the same. Nineteen hard rounds were fought, when Cobourn, who had the best of it from the start, succeeded in putting his antagonist to sleep. There were only a few spectators present, but considerable money changed hands on the result.

MORE BIG TRUSTS.

Hotel, Silk and Railroad Men Propose Monopolistic Combines.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The air is full of rumors of new combinations and trusts. The hotel keepers are to have a trust. It is to be called the Hotel Mutual association, and is almost world wide in its scope.

The scheme originated in England and is thoroughly organized for that country and nearly ready for work on the continent. The work of forming the American hotels into a trust was begun upon the arrival in this city the other day of E. S. Skleros, who is the originator of the scheme.

Then there is a silk syndicate, which has advanced the price of raw silk $1. Two New York firms, two French houses and one in England and Italy are the chief ones connected with the scheme. But the biggest combine of all is the proposed movement of the stockholders of the great railroads that will work a revolution in railroad affairs.

What is intended is nothing more nor less than a gigantic voting trust or combination of voting power in nearly all the great railroad corporations of the west, for the purpose of using the vote of the bona fide stockholders to reform the management of companies, and keep directors and officials to a proper sense of their duties.

Late Haytian News.

Mail Advices From Port-au-Prince to December 23.

QUIET REIGNS SUPREME.

A French Fleet Called on to Protect the Port—Our Sailors in Good Health—Legitime's Army Meets With Defeat—Disposition of the Haytian Republic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mail advices from Port-au-Prince to December 23 have been received here. It was expected that the steamer Haytian Republic would be formally accepted by the United States naval fleet on the 24th of December, the parts of her machinery which were removed at the time of her seizure having been replaced.

A telegram has been sent to Martinique requesting the French fleet to come to Port-au-Prince to protect the port.

The main army of Legitime has, it is reported, met with a serious defeat at Hinche, ten miles from the San Domingo frontier.

The crews of the Galena and Yantic were in good health, though several cases of yellow fever existed on ships in the harbor as well as in the town.

The Yantic was to leave for Santiago de Cuba on the 23d to coal and to forward dispatches to Washington.

The Atlas steamer, with a crew of the Haytian Republic, had not arrived. The crew would take the vessel to Kingston for coal, and thence to New York.

President Legitime and his cabinet called on Admiral Luce on the 23d inst., returning the official visit of the admiral on the preceding day.

At St. Joseph's cathedral a jubilation mass was held on December 23 for the election of Legitime to the presidency.

DEATH IN A MILL.

The Boiler Explodes, Killing Four Men and Seriously Injuring Three Others.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 7.—News reaches here of a terrible accident, which occurred at New Hope, Mercer county, on Saturday. On that day the farmers of the neighborhood had congregated at William Carter's steam grist mill to obtain their usual supply of flour. About 1:30 o'clock William Jerome, Thomas Carter, Joseph E. French, Wade Shuffleberger, John Wimmer and Levi and Eli Shields were sitting in the mill talking, when a terrible explosion occurred. The boiler had burst. The mill was totally wrecked, and the following named were instantly killed, Joseph E. French, Thomas Carter, Levi Shields and John Wimmer.

Eli Shields was horribly scalded, and died today. Wade Shuffleberger was badly burned about the face and body, but will probably recover. Jerome Carter was injured about the head and face, his collar bone was broken, and he was considerably burned. William Carter was seriously bruised and injured internally. The explosion was of terrific force. The heavy mill beams were rent and broken into splinters, horribly mangling the bodies of the dead men. Pieces of the boiler weighing at least two hundred pounds were blown over three hundred yards.

No one present can assign any cause for the accident, but it is thought it was due to the negligence of the engineer, Wade Shuffleberger, who allowed the water in the boilers to run too low.

STARVING IN DAKOTA.

The Land of Wheat Does Not Supply Poverty-Stricken Norwegians With Bread.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 7.—A letter from Rev. C. W. Riches, of Park River, Dak., conveys the first authentic information of extreme suffering and privation among the Norwegian settlers in western Walsh county. Men with relief report that they found about seventy families in about as destitute circumstances as it is possible for human beings to be and still exist.

Many were found with barely enough clothing to cover their nakedness, and that of the thinnest material. Shoes were almost unknown. These farmers have lived on their little capital until nothing remained. Most of them have been living on a kind of porridge, made by cooking frozen green wheat and oats, stuff not fit to feed a hog. One family had not seen any flour for six weeks. Nearly all were entirely out of flour. The people have been dividing with each other their potatoes, until now they are gone, too.

A Fire in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7.—Fire at Montague Centre last night destroyed the Rugg hay rake factory, four houses and two barns. Loss $30,000; partly insured.

It is authoritatively stated at Los Angeles, Cal., that ex-Governor Lionel A. Sheldon is not the author of the "Murchison" letter, and that none of the names at the head given has been the correct one.

Learning the Rules.

The Vice President-Elect Will Be Admitted to the Senate

UNDER A SPECIAL ACT.

This Is Done to Enable the Next Presiding Officer to Become Familiar With His Duties—Civil Service Extending—The Samoan Trouble Will Be Investigated. Various Other Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—An amendment to the senate rules has been adopted, giving to the president-elect and the vice president elect the privileges of the floor. No reason for adopting this rule was given at the time of its adoption, as there was no objection made to it. It is learned now that the reason for engaging the rules was to give the vice president-elect an opportunity to study the rules of procedure of the senate, so that he may be familiar with them when he is called upon to take the chair of the presiding officer.

A member of the senate went to the president pro tem., Mr. Ingalls, last week and asked if Mr. Morton would be admitted to the floor of the senate in event he came to Washington during the session of congress. Mr. Ingalls replied that, under the rules, he would not; that Gen. Harrison would not be admitted to the floor but for the fact that he had been a senator, and thus came under a distinct rule. The senator stated that Mr. Morton was coming to Washington soon after the meeting of the electoral college to study the rules of the senate, of which he has never been a member, in order that he might assume the chair of the presiding officer with some degree of confidence. Mr. Ingalls said that the only way to obtain admittance to the floor for Mr. Morton would be to change the rules, and in accordance with his suggestion the proposition was laid before the committee on rules, and that committee reported the proposed change to the senate, which thereupon adopted it. So when Mr. Morton comes to Washington in February he will find no obstacle to a careful study of the senate rules of procedure.

West Virginia's Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—On Wednesday next, January 9, the legislature of West Virginia will convene in what promises to be the most remarkable session in the state. Aside from the organization of the two houses, which will be of exceptional interest, because of the nearly equal division of the membership between the two great parties, there will be the sharpest kind of a struggle over the election of a United States senator, and also the settlement of the contest for governor between Judge Fleming and Gen. Goff, while outside and beyond all this, the Republicans are threatening, in retaliation for the contest brought by Judge Fleming, to institute like proceedings in the cases of all the other state officers and dispute the election of every one of the Democratic officers elect, including the members of the supreme court.

A gentleman direct from Charleston says that the prominent party leaders of both sides are on hand to assist their friends in the organization of the legislature and the settlement of the gubernatorial question. The "whips" of each side have notified their people that no absenteeism must occur, as there is too much at stake. The movements and result will be watched with the deepest interest in Washington.

Rifle and Carbine Firing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The third edition of the work on rifle and carbine firing, prepared by Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, of the ordnance department, has been approved by the secretary of war for the use of the army and the militia of the different states, under the title of "Firing regulations for small arms." It will be distributed to the army, and will hereafter be the authorized guide in all matters pertaining to the subjects which it covers.

The secretary also directs that for the target year of 1889, the officers and enlisted men who in the past year were classified below the grade of marksman, or in that class with a total of less than 340 for those firing with the rifle, or less than 310 for those firing with the carbine, will follow the course prescribed for the second season's practice. Those classified as marksmen with these totals or as sharpshooters will follow the course prescribed for subsequent seasons, other enlisted men will follow the recruit course and other officers the second season's course.

Saturday's Congress Proceedings.

In the senate the Panama canal resolution declaring the Monroe doctrine in that connection was debated. It finally went over until Monday. The tariff bill was then taken up. At 4:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house the bill to divide the Sioux reservation in Dakota was reported. The resolution to abolish the call of states on the first and third Mondays was called up. On ordering the previous question the vote stood, yeas 98, nays 20. No quorum. A call of the house was ordered. Pending the call a joint resolution introduced by McKinley was passed authorizing the war and navy departments to lend their bunting for decoration purposes on March 4. At 2:15 the house adjourned.

Extending Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The president has approved the regulations made by the civil service commission providing for the extension of the civil service rules to the railway mail service. With the exception of the general superintendent and the assistant general superintendent, all the employes will come under these rules and appointments to the service will be made in accordance with the civil service regulations. It is provided that transfers of clerks may be made from the classified railway mail service to any classified position in the postoffice department.

How Blaine Spent the Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Blaine has quite recovered from his indisposition. He took a short walk yesterday morning, and later in the day he and Mr. Phelps joined the afternoon strollers on Commercial avenue. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Warder and Mr. Phelps were Mr. Blaine's guests at dinner at the Richmond yesterday evening.

An Extra Duty on Imports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The state department has been notified that the Mexican government after February will collect an additional duty of 2 per cent. on all imports, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to harbor improvements at Vera Cruz and other ports.

Investigating the Samoan Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Frye has returned from his home in Maine. He was accompanied by Mrs. Frye and by Mr. Sewall, consul general to Samoa. Senator Frye was detained at his home after his holidays by the illness of Mrs. Frye, and by the death of her sister, Mrs. Carleton. Mrs. Frye has also recovered her health. Now that Senator Frye has returned, and Mr. Sewall is here, the investigation of the Samoan question, authorized by resolution of the senate several weeks ago, will begin. Mr. Sewall will probably appear before the committee on foreign relations to-morrow for examination concerning the state of affairs in the Samoan islands. As soon as the committee is through with him he will start for his post. He was on his way there when he was summoned to return at the instance of the committee.

Senator Frye last night, in referring to the Samoan trouble, said that he thought it was now too late for the United States to interfere. He believed that Germany would soon proceed to massacre all the inhabitants of the islands, and that England would passively look on.

A Convention of Pilots.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The sixth annual convention of the American Pilots association will meet at the Harris house, in this city, on Tuesday, January 8. Capt. Harbinson, president of the association, is now in the city, making necessary arrangements for the meeting.

Contract for Torpedoes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A contract has been executed by the secretary of the navy with the Hotchkiss Ordnance company, of Washington, for thirty Howell Auto-Mobile torpedoes for $60,000 and ten launching apparatus for $38,000.

Only a Misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The state department is informed that owing to misunderstandings between the government of Venezuela and the Breakwater company, all work on the La Guayra breakwater has been suspended.

Another River Loss.

The Steamer Paris C. Brown a Total Wreck.

SUNK IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Six of the Crew and One Passenger Missing—Over Four Hundred Tons of Freight on Board, Which Was Entirely Destroyed—The Loss to the Vessel Owners Will Reach Twenty-Four Thousand Dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—A message received from Bayou Sara reports that the steamer Paris C. Brown sunk at Hermitage plantation at 9 o'clock last night to the Hurricane roof. Five of the crew, two firemen and one passenger are missing. The boat was from New Orleans for Cincinnati. The disaster was caused by the boat striking a snag.

The Picayune's Baton Rouge special says: The Paris C. Brown is a total wreck, with only the pilot house and a little of the deck above water. Lack of means of communication with Hermitage delays details as to loss of life and property. Many barrels and other fragments of cargo have floated past here. Two roustabouts who passed down on the Oliver Berne said that six of the crew of the Brown and one passenger were lost, but they could give no names. A large part of the cargo will be a total loss.

The boat was owned by Captains A. M. Halliday and O. G. Young, was valued at $24,000, was insured for $14,000, and had about four hundred and fifty tons of freight aboard, consisting of car wheels, sugar, molasses and sundries, partly covered by insurance. She was built at Cincinnati in 1878, and has made over ninety trips between that city and New Orleans, without accident. She was commanded by Capt. Halliday for several years. Capt. O. G. Young, of Cincinnati, has been commander since. She had on board ten cabin and a few deck passengers.

The officers were Capt. O. G. Young, Chief Clerk Pres. Ellison, Second Clerk J. M. Young, Chief Engineer James Sisen, Second Engineer Samuel Newkirk, Pilots George Trunnell and Wash. Kinley, Mates L. McCleary and Peter Baumgarden, deckhands and sailor men nearly all residents of Cincinnati.

Telegraph Companies' Liability.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—In the case of C. L. Lothrop & Company, coffee dealers, against the Postal Telegraph company, for error in the transmission of a message, by which the plaintiffs lost $8,000, and were awarded damages in $5,000, the motion for a new trial by the telegraph company was denied by Judge Baker Friday. The company claimed that the printed message forms secured them exemption from the results of error; also, that the transaction was in the nature of gambling. The court held that a telegraph company was obliged to use ordinary care in the transmission of telegrams, notwithstanding what may have been printed on their message forms. The error in the transmission raised the presumption of neglect, and the company was responsible for it. With regard to the charge of gambling, the court held that such transactions were not necessarily illegal.

A Passenger Train Wrecked.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—A south-bound passenger train on the Illinois Central railway was completely wrecked by an open switch at Cedar Hill, near Brookhaven, Miss., yesterday evening, and several persons were bruised and scratched, but no one was killed or even seriously injured.

Cullings of the Cable.

Important Items Selected From the Old World News.

ACTION OF THE EMPEROR.

Court Circles Excited in Berlin—A Fight Near Suakim—Severe Fighting in Apia. More Panama Talk—Various Other Foreign Notes.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The action of Emperor William in conferring upon Herr Von Puttkamer, the Order of the Black Eagle is the subject of much comment in court circles. In view of the dismissal of Puttkamer by the late Emperor Frederick for reasons based upon the fact that the then minister of the interior was discovered to be employing the methods of a scheming politician rather than those of a statesman in the conduct of his official business. The emperor's selection of that individual as one altogether worthy of the high honor conferred is regarded as at least an exhibition of bad taste.

The act is, however, quite consistent with the recent Bismarckian policy, and was, no doubt, inspired by the chancellor as measure of resentment of the slight put upon him by the old German ruler, who dared to assume that he and not Bismarck was the controller of the destinies of the empire.

More Panama Talk.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The debate in the United States senate on the Panama canal question has excited a great deal of interest here. The friends of the canal are very indignant at the comments which the discussion has brought out. Concerning the strictures of the American senators, M. De Lesseps declares that when, in 1877, he asked Mr. Noyes, then United States minister to France, to make an explicit statement of the views of the American government with regard to the canal he was unable to get a satisfactory answer. Mr. Noyes expressed his opinion privately that the American people viewed the canal scheme with suspicion, but an official statement of the views of the American government was not obtainable.

Severe Fighting.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Official dispatches from Apia confirm the report that on December 18 the Germans were proceeding to Luafy, Matanfa's principal position, with the intention of negotiating with and disarming the insurgents, in consequence of the destruction by them of German property and the insults offered to German sailors, who were attacked by a party of rebels led by an American named Klein. More German troops and marines have landed and there has consequently been some severe fighting. The natives were repelled and several villages destroyed. In the engagement Lieut. Sieger and fifteen men were killed and Lieuts. Spengler and Burchard and thirty-six men were wounded.

A Battle Near Suakim.

SUAKIM, Jan. 7.—A party of Soudanese who had been sent out to clear the bush had a skirmish with the rebels yesterday. While they were at work they were surprised by the appearance of about sixty Arab horsemen and a number of camelmen and footmen, who approached to a point within 400 yards of them and began firing. Capt. Kelly, commanding the escort of the Soudanese, ordered his men to fire. The order was promptly obeyed, and the Soudanese, seizing their rifles, discharged another volley.

The enemy retired after a return fire with four wounded. During the engagement the Sheta fort fired three shots, the Handaub fort six and the gunboat Racer one.

Where Is the Stolen Money?

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 7.—It is learned that Pinkerton's detectives recovered only $800 out of the $12,000 stolen from Paymaster McClure by his murderers. The remainder is supposed to be in possession of "Red Nose Mike's" accomplices, who have fled to Italy and are being pursued there by Pinkerton men. The murderers divided the money among themselves at Philadelphia a few days after the crime.

A Republican Congress.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—At a meeting of the Republican congress yesterday M. Jacques, president of the Seine council, was selected by a large majority of the attending members as the government candidate for the seat in the chamber of deputies made vacant by the death of M. Hudé. Of the 270 members of the congress 234 were present, including M. Clemenceau.

Cable Brevities.

The king of Holland is in a critical condition.

A French physician declares that Emperor William suffers from a sort of epilepsy.

Professor Gelficken was visited by a large number of friends yesterday at Berlin. He is contemplating a sojourn in the Riviera in the spring.

The prosecution against Professor Geffckens, who published Frederick's diary, has been dropped. It is considered a bad defeat for Bismarck.

The London Times correspondent at Rome hears that the Italian government will be successful in obtaining a loan of twenty million dollars in Germany.

The recent rumor, persistently circulated, that Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Wales, was betrothed to the Earl of Fife is authoritatively denied.

Miss Grace Hawthorne is seriously ill, and consequently her presentation of "Oliver Twist" at the Princess theater, in London, has been postponed indefinitely.

Marines from a German gunboat at Samoa went to the assistance of the Pretender, and twenty of them were killed and thirty wounded. The remainder were driven back to their vessel.

A deserter from Osman Digna's camp at Handoub, one of his lieutenants, reports that Emin Bey is a prisoner at Khartoum, and well treated. Also, that a revolt is rising against Osman at Handoub.

It is stated that the chief object of Mr. Balfour's visit to Dublin is to study the Irish situation with a view of presenting to parliament a bill providing for a measure of local government in Ireland.

The fog, which still suspends navigation in the Thames and the North sea, cleared on the Mersey last night and enabled the vessels which should have sailed Saturday and Friday to proceed. All the American liners from Liverpool are a day late.

A SLICK SWINDLER.

How He Victimized the First National Bank of Helena, Mont.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 7.—It has just leaked out that the First National bank of this city was the victim of a slick swindler a few days ago. On New Year's day a man named Jones appeared in Helena, presumably from Butte. He represented himself to be a wealthy contractor from Coeur D' Alene and began to look over the city for a residence, saying that he wanted to bring over his mother, who lived in Butte. He bought a lot in the residence portion of Helena for $900, agreeing to pay for it next day. The 2d of January he went to the First National bank with the man he bought the lot of and presented a draft on the Traders' National bank of Spokane Falls for $2,500. He told the cashier that to save the trouble of identification he had his signature sent over from the Butte bank.

The cashier found the signature all right, and referred to the records, where he found the same signature in connection with some business done in November, when Jones had drafts cashed for several large amounts. The cashier at once cashed the draft on Jones' request, retaining $900 to pay for the lot on presentation of the deed, and giving Jones $1,600 in cash. Jones left town that day, and has not been heard of since. The next day the seller of the lot called at the bank, deposited the deed and received $900. Jones having previously requested the cashier to hold the deed until he called for it. Yesterday the bank received notice from its Spokane Falls exchange that the draft in question was originally made out for $25 and had been raised $2,500. It is barely possible that Jones may be innocent, but the presumption is that he is a slick swindler. The officers have telegraphed for his arrest, but so far no clue has been obtained. Meantime the First National bank is out $2,475, and is a deed to a $900 lot.

Americans Kill Three Mexicans.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 7.—Advices from Solomonville, Ariz., say James Lassiter, foreman of the Chiricahua Cattle company's camp on the Bonita river, a tributary of the Gila, has arrived and brings news of trouble between the company's men and some Mexican sheep men from Apache county, which resulted in the killing of at least three Mexicans on Thursday. He states that the Mexicans have been grazing a flock of sheep near the company's range, which brought on the trouble, and that the Mexicans on Thursday ambushed some of the company's men. It seems, however, none of the latter were killed, while it is probable all the sheep men met their deaths. The under sheriff and the coroner have gone to the scene of the trouble.

A Negro Uprising.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The Picayune's Vicksburg special says: A negro uprising in revenge for the arrest and rumored lynching of negroes accused of burning Col. Paxton's house is feared at Arcole, Washington county, Mississippi, and the militia are held in readiness for orders at Vicksburg. Fifty Winchesters have been sent to Arcole. Negroes are reported to be assembling in considerable numbers, and to be making serious threats.

Weather Indications.

Clearing weather, nearly stationary temperature, winds becoming southwesterly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for January 5.

NEW YORK. Money 3 per cent. Exchange quiet; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 109 bid; four coupons, 130½ bid; four-and-a-half, 108½ bid.

The stock market was extremely dull throughout the bull's day's session to-day, only 62,241 shares changing hands. The fluctuations were slight. Prices opened fractionally higher, and maintained to the close for the most of the list. There was no feature in connection with the dealings.

Bur. & Quincey	108¾	Michigan Cent.	88
Central Pacific	35¾	Missouri Pacific	73¾
C., C. C. & I.	58½	N. Y. Central	107¾
Del. & Hudson	130¼	Northwestern	107
Del., Lack. & W.	141	Ohio & Miss.	23¾
Illinois Central	119	Pacific Mail	38¾
Lake Shore	109¾	St. Paul	82½
Louisville & Nash.	56¾	Western Union	85¾

Cincinnati.

FLOUR Steady at $4 00.

CORN New, 30@32c.

WOOL Unwashed: fine merino, 18@19c; one-fourth blood combing, 25@26c; medium delaine and combing, 26@27c; braid, 22@23c; medium combing, 26@27c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 25@26c; medium clothing, 28@29c; delaine fleece, 28@29c.

HAY No. 1 timothy, $14 50; No. 2, $11 00; prairie, $8 00@9 00; wheat, oats and rye straw, $6 00@6 50.

CATTLE Good to choice butchers, $4 50@4 90; fair, $3 25@3 75; common, $1 50@2 00; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 75; yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.

HOGS Select butchers, $5 15@5 50; fair to good packing, $5 00@5 15; fair to good light, $5 10@5 20; common, $4 75@5 00.

SHEEP Common to fair, $2 25@3 50; good to choice, $4 00@4 75.

LAMBS $3 50@6 00.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE Prime, $4 50@4 75; fair to good, $3 25@3 50; common, $2 25@2 50; stockers, $2 25@2 75; feeders, $2 75@3 25.

HOGS Philadelphias, $5 15@5 20; mixed, $5 10; Yorkers, $5 00@5 10; common to fair, $5 00@5 05; grassers and stubblers, $4 00@4 50; pigs, $5 00@5 10.

SHEEP Prime $4 75@5 00, fair to good $4 00@4 25, common $2 50@2 75.

LAMBS $5 10@6 00.

Chicago.

HOGS Fair to good $5 05@5 35, mixed packing $5 00@5 25, heavy to choice $5 10@5 30.

CATTLE Choice to extra shipping $2 90@4 40, mixed $1 60@3 00, stockers and feeders $2 00@3 30.

SHEEP Common to choice $2 50@4 85.

LAMBS $4 00@6 00.

New York.

WHEAT No. 1 state red $1 [illegible], No. 2 red winter, February $1 07½.

CORN Mixed 45@.

OATS No. 1 white, 38c, No. 2 mixed February 32c.

CATTLE $4 75@5 25 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT Bulk: Cash 90@$1 00, January, 86½c.

CORN Steady: cash 35c.

OATS Quiet: cash 27½c.

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FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

News in Brief From All Parts of the Country.

Judge Thurman's fee in the tally sheet cases is $1,000.

The reported smallpox in Newport, Ky., proved to be chicken pox.

Three fourth-class postmasters in Holmes county, Ohio, have resigned.

George M. Robinson was run over and killed by cars at Newport, O.

Two ladies were seriously injured in a runaway accident near Liberty, Ind.

The president has approved the bill to incorporate the American Historical association.

William H. Ryan, wanted at Columbus, O., for grand larceny, was caught in New York.

A bill has been introduced in congress providing for a commission to gather tariff statistics.

It is said that Mr. Blaine desires to go to Europe, and that he will be given the Berlin mission.

The director of the Kansas state prison are accused of swindling the state on coal contracts.

Albert A. Kahn, of Cincinnati, died suddenly at the Hoffman house, New York, on the 3d inst.

The announcement that the president will live in Orange, N. J., after the expiration of his term, is denied.

B. S. Stapleton and S. O. Eddger, of Cleveland, O., were arrested for selling Louisiana lottery ticket.

Dr. C. C. Givens, on trial at Terre Haute, Ind., for the murder of Webb Stuart, last August, was acquitted.

Gen Felix Agnus, publisher of the Baltimore American, has been elected a life member of the New York Press club.

A boy at Frankfort, Ky., while smoking, ignited some gasoline, and was badly burned by the explosion which followed.

The full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court decides against Mrs. Kimball ("Violette") in the Codman will case.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says he is well pleased with the terms of the "Q" settlement.

Dr. John D. Woods, public printer of Kentucky, unexpectedly resigned. E. Polk Johnson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

While hunting near Millersburg, O., a young man named Christopher was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a gun.

So warm and pleasant is the weather on the St. Lawrence river, that a steamboat excursion from Kingston to Cape Vincent was given Sunday.

The British steamer Montana collided with the German steamer Main, off North Point. The Montana sunk in a few minutes. Only one life was lost.

A collision occurred at Carbon, Pa., on the Pittsburg & Western railroad. Two engineers were fatally injured and several persons were badly hurt.

Thomas W. Vines, the hero of the Adams & Frostlake robbery and St. Louis trunk mystery was held in $3,000 bail in Chicago. He refused to talk, and waived examination.

George Schilling, of Company K, U. S. A., deserted at Fort Assiniboine. He was found so badly frozen that both limbs will be removed above the knee, and he will doubtless die.

A man named Charest went from Montreal to California eighteen years ago, to seek his fortune. He has returned, and his wife refuses to leave her third husband for her original lord.

Two hundred pounds of opium were discovered in a pawnshop at Seattle. W. T. William Mason, the pawnbroker, and an associate, A. E. Cone, were arrested. Seattle has been a base of extensive smuggling operations.

The Chicago grand jury recommends that the names of the "boodlers" be erased from the corner stones of public buildings in the building of which they were interested as officials or contractors, and the word Boodler be substituted.

The trouble between the two branches of the Order of United Workmen in Iowa promises to be settled, as the supreme court has sustained the original grand lodge that the order is an insurance organization, not a fraternal society merely.

The Grand Rapids, Mich., postoffice was robbed by a sneak thief of about $300 worth of stamps and a box containing a number of registered letters. Several thousand dollars' worth of stamps and half a dozen registered pouches were undisturbed.

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MONDAY, - - - - - JANUARY 7.

It has been reserved for a Madison county farmer to solve the White Cap question, for his neighborhood, at least. Some days ago one of the good farmers of that county found warning notices pasted on his house, bearing the usual threats and wierd and blood-curdling designs. But this man did not allow himself to become excited. Quietly loading his shotgun, he said nothing but awaited developements. A few nights afterwards he was awakened from his honest sleep by some one dropping dornicks on his roof. Quietly leveling his weapon from a secluded window at the crowd he saw in the yard below, he fired both barrels at them. The next morning he found no White Cap dead or alive in his yard, but the turf was blood stained. Such treatment is sure to make "White Caping" very unpopular, and the practical jokers of that varinity will think a while before attempting another joke like this. There is a great deal of this stupid joking going on in Ohio under the name of White Capism.

The people of Wyoming are by no means behind those of Montana and Washington in their desire to have their Territory admitted as a State. They say that it has population of 100,000; that in developed wealth it is fully equal to many of the older States, and in undeveloped but rapidly developing resources it is immensely their superior. They say that Colorado was admitted when it had fewer people and less wealth, a less stable population and fewer railroads. An enabling act passed now would not bring the new State in for two years, by which time it would have more than the average number of population for a representative in Congress, while the steady growth shows that in ten years it will have more people than any one or perhaps a dozen older States that could be named. Wyoming's claims certainly ought to be considered when the Territorial question comes up in the Fifty-first Congress.

Many people may have an idea that the negro population of the country represents little of the industry, capital and education of the United States. That they do not stand for greater representation is by no means entirely their own fault but they are progressing. Since the war the negroes of Georgia have amassed $8,000,000. The Pacific is authority for the statement that the wealth of the colored people of the United States is more than $2,000,000,000. They publish 250 journals with colored authors, editors and printers and as farmers and business men they are increasing and prospering.

Among familiar names of the dead of 1888 are these: Roscoe Conkling, ex-Attorney General Brewster, Emperor William, Emperor Frederick, General Sheridan, Chief Justice Waite, Rev. Jas Freeman Clark, Bishop Harris, Dr Cornelius A. Agnew, Dr. Lewis J. Williams, W. W. Corcoran, Commodore Kittson, Prof. Asa Gray, Geo. H. Corliss, Richard A. Proctor, A. Bronson Alcott, Matthew Arnold, E. P. Roe and Lester Wallack.

Local option prohibition seems to have reached its full strength and to be on the decline in Georgia, long pointed to as the model example of that system. In October, 1887, there were 100 "dry" and 38 "wet" counties in that State. There are now only 74 "dry" counties in Georgia.

The United States has over 57,000 post offices—more than Germany, Great Britian and France combined. Including Germany which has nearly 19,000, the United States has about as many as all the countries of Europe combined.

"Joe Spikes" Among the Hoosiers.

Hartford City, Ind., Jan. 3.—Hartford City is the county seat of Blackford, the smallest county in the State, except one, having but four townships, and small ones, too. Statistics, however, show that she has more gravel roads and county ditches than any other county in the State considering her population. This city enjoys a population of about 2000 and is increasing very rapidly, and is very business like, trade coming in extensively from all this county and adjoining counties, and its citizens predict for it a bright future.

The latest enterprise now in full operation is a pulp manufactory, all kinds of soft wood being made into a pulp, which is then shipped east and turned into the finest paper. A Pittsburg syndicate is now erecting large rolling mills, which are to start with 2000 hands, the Board of Trade guaranteeing a large sum to secure the plant. Gas being in abundance here these works will be run by it.

Politically speaking, Blackford county is Democratic. Two years ago the Republicans elected an Auditor and Treasurer by a small majority, but this year the Republican Treasurer was defeated by J. P. McGrath, by seventy, but W. S. Brannum, the Republican Auditor, holds over for two years just to keep the Democratic brethren company. By the way, Mr. McGrath, the newly elected Treasurer, and Mr. Brannum are brothers-in-law and have their offices together. They are both related to the writer and my visits to them were very enjoyable indeed.

Blackford county is rather flat, but the low beds of the streams make drainage easy, has a dark rich soil and is adapted to all classes of farming, has plenty of stone and gravel and timber of all kinds, all of which are being developed and marketed, making the county prosperous. Land averages from $15 to $100 per acre, and on account of the gas and oil supply is being rapidly bought up by moneyed men and companies.

I will here refer to Montpelier again, for I wish to state in connection with my former letter from there that it is thought that all at that place is inexhaustible. Oil men from the East arrive daily to look over the field. One peculiarity of the Montpelier oil field is that gas is struck in abundance at about 700 or 800 feet and from seven to twelve feet below the gas vein oil is struck, which emanates from the ground with force and is supposed to be aided by the pressure of gas. Some wells throw out hundreds of barrels per day and no pumping is required at first. The gas and oil are easily separated by a mechanical arrangement. Speculators have thousands of acres of land leased about Montpelier, the Standard Oil Company being in the lead. Big money can be made here if taken hold of at once.

We return to Clifton next week.

Jos Spikes.

C. and A. Accidents.

[Huntington Herald, Friday.

The west bound train on the C. and A. at noon, today, brought the local conductor, Daniel Speers, to the city. While on his run this forenoon, some switching was done at Kingsland and a sudden jerk of the train threw him on the track. He alighted with his head on the rail and the wheels of a car pushed his head along the rail for a distance in such a singular manner as not to crush his skull but cause bad surface wounds. He grabbed the brake bar and the dragging of his body over the uneven ties, made bad bruises on his entire body and tore the clothes nearly entirely from his body. Strange to say no bones were broken except those of one hand which a wheel passed over. He was conveyed to his boarding place, Mrs. Armstrong's. Speers lives at Luna, O., and his wife has been wired and is expected to arrive this evening on No. 5.

Another bad accident happened at Converse this noon, today, to a Brakeman named Frank Goings, twenty-two years of age, stopping at the home of S. Hazen, on Wabster street. He was coupling cars on the freight, and while standing on the top of a car with his back to the engine, and not to notice the train's approach, he went in Creek bridge and was struck and knocked off while the train was running thirty to a mile an hour. At this writing it is impossible to give the extent of his injuries but they are thought to be serious ones that his recovery is in doubt.

Hon. Hopkins Dead.

Special to the Daily Star.

Cincinnati, O., January 7. Hon. Oscar Hopkins, late cashier of the Fidelity bank, whose pardon released him from the Ohio penitentiary only a few weeks ago, died at his home in this city this morning. Though it was known that he was fatally ill his pardon granted on that account, but he was not expected so soon. Of the three Harper, Baldwin and Hopkins now only Harper is left.

Positively Five Days Longer.

Dr. M. L. Frazer, after having spent three (3) weeks here, during which time over two hundred of Marion's leading citizens were treated and cured of their Corns, Bunnons, Ingrowing Toe Nails, Chilblains, Warts, &c., announced through the press of this city that his labors would close here on Saturday evening, Jan. 5th, but so great have been the demands by those who at first were a little doubtful but have since been informed that there is real virtue in his treatment, and who now desire to be treated themselves, as letters on file will show, that the Doctor has been compelled to remain and his engagement elsewhere and spend five days more in this city, during which time he will be glad to see all persons who are troubled with feet diseases and guarantees to cure, no matter what the ailment may be, them. Calls made at residences by appointment.

Will remain at Hotel Marion until Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

California Excursion.

On Jan. 20th, 1889, Mr. G. W. Van Alstine, late commissioner southern California exhibit at Ohio Centennial, will run another one of his popular excursions to the Golden State. The excursion will leave Columbus on the morning of January 20th. At Chicago, passengers will take new tourist sleepers, recently put in service, and be carried through without change. Any one contemplating taking this trip should write at once to Mr. G. W. Van Alstine, No. 1 north High street, Columbus, O., for maps, pamplets and full information relative to the excursion.

H. J. Falkenbach, G. P. A.

Agricultural Nominations.

The following Agricultural Society nominations were made last Saturday:

For President, L. Reber; Vice President, S. E. Ham; Directors Montgomery, D. H. Clifton; Big Island, H. W. Riley; Marion, C. K. Guthery; Prospect, R. K. Herbster; Claridon, Wm. Brockesby; Richland, M. Crosby, Jr.; Pleasant, W. J. Myers; Waldo, J. A. Schaal.

Take it in Time.

"For want of a nail, a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, a horse was lost; for want of a horse, a rider was lost." Never neglect small thing. The first signs of pneumonia, and consumption can positively be checked by Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption

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The Only Perfect Remedy

For habitual constipation, dyspepsia, and kindred ills as the famous California fig and fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. It strengthens as well as cleanses the system. It is easily taken, and perfectly harmless.

Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. and L. H. Flocken & Co., druggists.

Follows as a Matter of Course.

A novel shortly to be published will bear the title, "Shut the Gate." It must be a sequel to "The Dog Is Loose."—Rochester Post-Express.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington.

H. C. Hoberman & Co.

C. B. Wincer, the eminent optician of Port Huron, Mich., who is now a resident of Marion, will visit every town in this county. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by ill-fitting glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the postoffice will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examination, or visiting patients at their home. Optician has sold Sundays he can be found in his office at residence No. 25, Silver street. 1dsly.

A Narrow Escape

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn came home one evening, feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well today.

H. C. Hoberman & Co

[illegible] Ryan the [illegible] of the famous James gang, [illegible] of a conviction of [illegible] by Gov. Marmaduke, [illegible] his imprisonment [illegible] Ryan was but a boy [illegible] an honorable and respected [illegible] county Missouri.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System When Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold only by H. L. Flocken & Co. and H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

ABOUT CHARLESTON.

THE HISTORY OF A PICTURESQUE CITY.

How it Was Settled and by Whom—Historical Landmarks—The Chief Buildings of the City, and Its Modern Attractiveness—The New Postoffice.

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, Jan. 3.—In balmy April, 1670, Governor William Sayle, a querulous, bigoted octogenarian, described by one of his contemporaries as "a man of no great sufficiency," landed with colonists from England, Ireland and Bermuda at what they called Albemarle Point, on the west bank of Ashley river, directly opposite to the present city of Charleston. The Indian name for the stream was "Kiawah." On the 4th of March, 1671, Sayle died, and Sir John Yeamans was appointed governor. Twenty months after this settlement Joseph Dalton, secretary of the province, wrote to Lord Ashley that the total number of persons in the colony was 331, of whom at least two-thirds were men able to bear arms. Other families came from England, Barbadoes, New Amsterdam and Germany, the latter settlers being attracted to South Carolina by a widely circulated description of John Lederer's horseback journey from Virginia to the country lying between the James and Santee rivers. The revoking of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, started a tide of French emigration westward, and four Huguenot colonies were planted within a short time on the Cooper river. Many of these cultured, expatriated Protestants remained in the growing new town on the peninsula at Oyster Point, for which the Albemarle Point settlement was finally abandoned about 1679. It is said that the lot of ground on which the Huguenot house of worship stands, at the corner of Church and Queen streets, is the oldest continuous title of real estate in modern Charleston.

John Archdale, an English Quaker, became governor in 1695, and the "Friends' meeting house" was erected outside the limits of the old town on the west border of Archdale's square, then occupying the larger portion of the land from Queen to Broad street and from King to Meeting street. Numerous Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, German Lutherans, English Churchmen, French Calvinists and Irish Catholics, with a few Quakers, were the leading elements of Charleston's population at the close of the Seventeenth century, varied by distinctly marked characteristics of men whose indolence betrayed a tropical nativity. Writing of this prosperous settlement, in 1709, John Lawson notes that "the town has very regular and fair streets, in which are good buildings of brick and wood, and, since my coming thence, has had great additions of beautiful large brick buildings, besides a strong fort and regular fortifications made to defend the town. The inhabitants by their wise management have much improved the country, which is in as thriving circumstances at this time as any colony on the continent of English America. They have considerable trade, both to Europe and the West Indies, whereby they become rich. * * * The gentlemen seated on the river plantations are very courteous; live very noble in their houses, and give very genteel entertainments to all strangers and others that may come to visit them."

Today's mirror of South Carolina geniality and hospitality is a brilliant reflex of Charleston's urban and suburban home life one hundred and eighty-nine years ago.

Switzerland, Holland and Germany contributed many families to the colony between 1730 and 1750, and in 1755 twelve or thirteen hundred Acadians came from Nova Scotia to the beautiful town facing a summer sea. In 1740 Jewish immigrants began to arrive, and within ten years a synagogue was erected. This first building, by Charleston Hebrews, was located in Union (now State) street, near its junction with Queen street. The name of the congregation, "Beth Elohim," is still preserved. It has at the present time, a strikingly handsome temple on Hasel street, in the very heart of the city, reared on land purchased in 1755, when Charleston's entire population was less than fifteen thousand.

Incorporated in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary war, from which the Carolinas had greatly suffered, the History of Charleston has been vitally identified with that of the whole country. The spacious and magnificent harbor, which has been the theatre of desperate artillery duels, fierce bombardments and masterly counter assaults, even moored as it is by insular picturesqueness easily becomes a choice theme for eloquence, poesy and romance. Every child in the United States, old enough to con the newspapers, or who cares to listen to tales that charm and abandon, knows why Forts Moultrie and Sumter are famous. Approached from the open sea, Charleston's famed roadstead is a panorama of scenes that artist and author never tire of depicting, and no traveler of leisure, who wants to view Charleston aright, ought to neglect the steamer chance to first behold the city's grace and beauty from the bay enhanced between Fort Johnson, Castle Pinckney and White Point Garden, at the ocean's South Battery.

* * *

Age has not withered, nor have sky whirling shells, devastating cyclones, tidal waves and portentious earthquakes blurred the picture of Charleston. It is pre-eminently America's Phœnix city, rising from its occasional ashes to a broader and more sublime architecturesque. Old St. Michael's white as a lily spire fixes the voyager's eyes as with engines slowed down, the vessel which has brought him from New York safely passes the jetties. He is quick to catch and applaud the harmonious chime of this venerated pile. Once loaded, his steps are hurriedly turned from Bay street by the postoffice (that now exists) into Broad street, the daily haunt of money getters and changers, fire, marine and life insurance and stock brokers, note shavers, politicians, preachers, lawyers, highly respectable fossils, and men of commerce whose [illegible] egate in crushed phosphate rock. Then he reaches the corners of Meeting street, where on one of them the new and grand postoffice is to be; where glorious old St. Michael's church and graveyard always have been, since 1752. Here he stops a reverent, curious man, to listen intently for the quarter hour chime mechanically tolled from the clock tower, and to hear from one who delights to recite it the true, strange and eventful history of that chime of eight bells. How after an hundred years of prayer call and jubilation they had been recast in England by trade successors of the very founders that first made them. How, since one bright morning in 1861, they have awakened in the breasts of old and young Charlestonians the touches of nature whose language is universal.

The church interior, with its old fashioned mahogany pews, quaint pulpit and organ loft and interesting mural tablets, is well worth a visit. In the churchyard lie buried many who, in life and after death, were greatly honored. Chiseled on shaft and pedestal are the names of Pinckney, Rutledge, Petigru and Hayne. Immediately to the rear of the church a marble slab rises above the grave of a younger brother of Arthur Hugh Clough, the English poet, who rests at peace far from the land that nurtured him in infancy.

Opposite St. Michael's is the city hall and council chamber, with a public park, containing a sadly vandalized statue of William Pitt. Further up Broad street are the ruins of the Roman Catholic cathedral, St. Finbars, destroyed by fire in 1861. It was a stately edifice. Plans for rebuilding it are nearly completed. In different parts of the city are other churches of ornate architecture, private mansions with elegant grounds, where the magnolia flourishes and the palmetto stands; a bristling sentinel; colleges, academies and public schools; hospitals and asylums; halls and hotels; mills and foundries. The Euston home is an unique charity, intended for the solace of aged and decrepit gentle folks. King street and Meeting street, extending north from the battery and running nearly parallel to each other, are the chief business thoroughfares and contain numerous fine stores. The citadel on Marion square and the United States custom house are notable buildings.

Henry Clay Lukens.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

How and Why Mississippi Travel Is Now Safe and Pleasant.

(Special Correspondence.)

Cairo, Ills., Jan. 3.—Two appalling disasters, within a few hours, and after an exemption so long that steamboating had come to be looked on as quite as safe as life on land, have naturally set all our old pilots, captains and travelers to giving their reminiscences. I note two curious facts, the first that steamboat explosions and other disasters on the Mississippi appear to run in sets, quite a number coming in rapid succession; and the second, that to many of the worst cases no satisfactory reason can be assigned.

While not a steamboat man, I have several times voyaged from the head of navigation on the Mississippi to its mouth, and was at one time familiar with all its noted passenger steamers. And noting the fact that explosions appear to come in groups, I have suspected that the state of the atmosphere had some mysterious influence. There is no "science" in this—it is only one man's guess. Or it may be that a certain number of boats started on their career about the same time, and so their "constitutions" wore out about the same time.

Once in a long time you will meet an old pilot whose recollections begin with the Helen Macgregor, which exploded at Memphis some fifty years ago. The cause of the explosion was plain. The steamer lay broadside at the Memphis landing while the river was falling fast; the result was that her shore side was hard aground, and she was careened so that one boiler was almost empty, while the other was nearly full. The fires had been kept at their highest for some time, preparatory to making a start, and when she was worked off and took her level, the water rushed into the empty and overheated boiler; the result was the instant creation of an excess of steam, and an explosion which tore all that end of the boat to splinters and instantly killed every person near.

About 1840 the great "boom" of New Orleans began, and by 1855 it had reached its culmination. This was the era of "racing" on the Mississippi. Those were the days when we heard so much of "clamming in the rosin," "try some tar," "break open them hard barrels and heave it in," "give her more, more," "nigger roosting on the safety valve," etc. Of course frightful accidents resulted; the newspapers ran a crusade against racing, and the more conservative era of steamboating came in.

Steamboat travel on the lower Mississippi, which had always been a pleasure, then became a poetic delight which roused the enthusiasm of visitors from all lands. And it was and is peculiarly American. Our art and our great public buildings are too often poor imitations of foreign models; but the Thompson Dean, the Richmond, the Great Republic and their handsome rivals are purely original. Their architecture, from "Texas" to boiler deck, is peculiarly American, and is almost the only form in which appears a perfectly original American system.

Of course the owners of such high priced craft employ only the most thorough engineers, the most skillful pilots; and so the danger of accidents is reduced to a minimum. There is really more danger from snags than explosions. Travel on the lower Mississippi is today the safest of all American diversions—averaging passengers and casualties. Even baseball is more dangerous, if ardently pursued.

The work of Mississippi steamers during the war has employed a thousand pens, but I have often wondered that so little was said of the steamer Sultana. At any other time it would have been the sensation of the year and made the ears of all who heard it tingle. But what did the loss of 1,400 men amount to in April, 1865? On the 24st of that month the Sultana reached Vicksburg with crew and passengers to the number of 110. There she was boarded by 1,966 soldiers and thirty-five officers, nearly all just released from southern prisons, many suffering from disease and wounds, but all overjoyed at thoughts of peace and home. At 2:30 a. m. of the 27th, when eight miles above Memphis, her boilers exploded without warning and more than half of those on board were instantly hurled into eternity. She was carrying more than five times her capacity, and the men were huddled together on every part of the boat. In a few minutes she was wrapped in flames, the survivors were afloat in the great river, and of the 2,141 on board only 786 were afterwards rescued, 1,355 having perished. It is a thrilling experience even now to hear one of the survivors tell of that night. C. C. Browne.

An Interesting Diner Out.

Young Mr. Casey (to coming hostess)—I—aw—am rahther timid about appearing at dinner, my deah Mrs. Hobson, among so many elevah people. I assuah you that I shall scahcely know what to say.

Mrs. Hobson—Don't say anything, Mr. Casey, and then you'll be all right.—Harper's Bazar.

SOME STRANGE DISHES.

HOW UNUSUAL MATERIALS ARE PREPARED FOR THE TABLE.

The Poor of Naples Delight in Sea Urchins—Hedgehog Cooked in a Roman Tavern—Snails of Agreeable Flavor—Snakes a Difficult Question.

On the whole, popular cookery has a strong likeness to popular poetry—it is full of good ideas imperfectly worked out. Who can say, for example, what mustarda might become if the fruits were treated with a little more care and personal consideration before they were placed in the mustard? As it is, there is a hint of a new flavor about it which human ingenuity has not hitherto brought fully out. Ripe grapes pickled in vinegar, though their merits are well known in southern Russia, have never received due recognition in England, but these are delicacies rather than food. The fishermen all along the coast from Gaeta to Naples have various ways of cooking fish which are unknown in the great hotels. Many of them are interesting and might be attractive but for the predominating flavor of garlic. Fresh sardines, crisply fried in oil, are quite admirable eating, but the fishermen have discovered a more excellent way of dealing with them. They place them in a shallow tin, embed them in bread crumbs, add a few savory herbs, pour a little good olive oil, squeeze a lemon or two over them, and then bake them over a sharp fire. The result is unexpected but not disagreeable. In some towns and villages of Northern Italy small birds are treated with the same appreciative kindness. They are roasted on a spit before a sharp fire, and then laid in pickle for a day or two and served cold.

UNUSUAL MATERIALS.

No one will suggest that there is anything common or unclean in such food as has been mentioned, it does not even border on impropriety, but may be freely enjoyed by men of all sects and nations. As soon as one turns to unusual materials national prejudice asserts itself and the ground becomes unsafe. In central and a considerable part of northern Germany the man who eats a rabbit becomes a social outcast; in England many respectable citizens indulge shamelessly in this mild form of dissipation. The Neapolitan people are not as a rule dainty, but while delighting in sea urchin they look down with scorn upon the Calabrese because they eat sea slugs, which, if properly cooked, are not very nasty. Nay, even in our own country there was a time when persons scoffed at frogs, now eat Englishmen who have been to Paris know that, if properly treated, they add a new zest to dinner, if not to life.

The old prejudice against snails still continues, yet there are at least two edible kinds which are worthy of all respect. They may be kept and fed cleanly, preferably on vine leaves, for some time before being used, but when this has been done both sorts add a peculiar and agreeable flavor to several clear soups, and one of them when boiled, chopped small and allowed to cool, greatly improves any green salad. Do not let the hasty reader imagine that they have any resemblance to the common periwinkle.

COOKING A HEDGEHOG.

Hedgehog is good, at least for a change, and it used to be well cooked in a small tavern in the ghetto of Rome to which artists frequently resorted when their spirits were high and their funds low. According to an aged South Italian sportsman, they should be killed in the woods and immediately skinned, and then allowed to hang for a few hours, and after being trussed with their own quills, be roasted before a sharp fire. The stuffing should be made of their own fat, finely chopped with breadcrumbs and such seasoning as suits the cook's taste. Of course no one with a sense of decency would think of eating a hedgehog which had been employed for months in hunting black beetles in a cellar and was only slaughtered because he showed signs of failing strength.

Snakes are a difficult question. The force of civilization is against them in every way, though in a few north Italian towns they are considered delicacies, and those who have eaten of them declare that they are superior to eels, as they are less rich and have a more delicate flavor. One would not like to give an opinion without some practical experience, and no one can be expected to travel to the neighborhood of Genoa in the early autumn for the mere purpose of eating stewed serpent.

Many other animals occupy a similarly dubious position. Jays and crows are said to make excellent soup, even when they are well stricken in years, though their flesh is otherwise worthless. But why do we accept the calf and reject the foal? Why do we regard bear's paws as a dainty and roasted cat as a crime? Tastes of course differ, but this is not a matter of taste but of imagination. There are persons who cannot eat duck and green peas, and others who are unfortunate enough to find no charms in oysters or caviare—they are to be pitied, not blamed.—London Saturday Review.

THE SIN OF OMISSION.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone
Which gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts tonight.

The stone you might have lifted
Out of the brother's way
The bit of heartstone counsel
You were hurried too much to say;
The loving touch of the hand, dear,
The gentle and winsome tone
That you had no time or thought for,
With troubles enough of your own.

These little acts of kindness,
So easily out of mind,
These chances to be angels
Which even mortals find—
They come in night and silence,
Each child reproachful wraith,
When hope is faint and flagging,
And a blight has dropped on faith.

For life is all too short, dear,
And sorrow is all too great,
To suffer our slow compassion
That tarries until too late;
And it's not the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone
Which gives you the bitter heartache
At the setting of the sun
—Margaret E. Sangster in Boston Globe.

Lucky Old Tara.

The fly that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now sticks as mute on Tara's walls
As though that soul were dead.

And yet methinks old Tara's heart
Rejoices at the change,
For Tara's head is densely bald
Where flies are wont to range.
—Minneapolis Tribune.

BE WISE!
BOOTS AND SHOES DRESSED WITH
Wolff's ACME Blacking
NEVER GET HARD AND STIFF,
Produces a lasting polish. Equally good for Men's, Women's and Child's Shoes. No blacking brush required, and the polishing is done in three minutes without labor. WATERPROOF and warranted to preserve the leather, and keeps it soft and durable.
Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c
Try it on your Harness.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA

Schedule of Mail Trains.

C. & A. West	8.00 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—North	8:37 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—South	9.38 a. m.
C. C. C. & I.—West	10:27 a. m.
Erie—East	12:05 p. m.
C. C. C. & I.—East	2:47 p. m.
Erie—West	2.55 p. m.

Two mails close one-half hour before schedule time of the latter, viz: C. & A., which closes 10 minutes earlier than one-half hour.

LONG LIFE.

There is nothing in the world more [illegible] than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health not because they are really careless but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought, until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

Then too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder on our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health preserver and disease preventive that has ever been discovered, is summed up in a highly concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of Dr. A. Stick Pleasant Tar Wine Vinegar Bitters they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

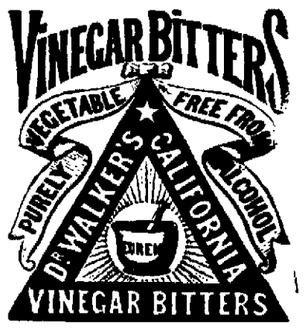
But they don't know. How can they know, when so many costly worthless, but positively injurious things are constantly flooding the market under various names, guess which is the New Style Vinegar Bitters and which is the old?

They do not know of course unless they have the courage to try the New Style. In that case get a tasting of the system in a wine of white, and those who have tried it always buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house and is exactly as represented. It costs but a trifle for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so afraid of an honest medicine any more. Your druggist never sells it, but will order it for you. Remember it is Dr. A. Stick Pleasant Tar Wine Vinegar Bitters you want. Be sure you get it. Try it and you will feel happier than you had found a gold mine, or if none is in search of health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of valuable herbs and roots, with a fine delicate flavoring.

Send for a book full of testimonial letters free.



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Buffalo, New York, Boston, Albany and the Fast Express Cities.

The Only Fast Running Solid Train to New York.

3 THROUGH TRAINS. 3

—WITH—

Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Magnificent Sleeping Coaches, Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and Elegant Day Coaches.

TIME TABLE [illegible]

[illegible] Time [illegible]
Trains leave Marion as follows:

WESTWARD.

No. [illegible]	10:0 m
No. 5, [illegible]	2:5 "
No. 3, [illegible]	5:0 "
No. 9, [illegible]	:0 "

EASTWARD.

No. 12, [illegible]	[illegible]
No. 6, [illegible]	[illegible]
No. 8, [illegible]	[illegible]

Pullman [illegible]

E. H. THOMAS, [illegible]
L. P. FARMER, [illegible]
W. C. RINEARSON, A. G. P. A., Cleveland.
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TO PRESERVE THE [illegible] OF FLANNEL GARMENTS.
FOLLOW CAREFULLY [illegible] DIRECTIONS FOR WASHING.

Dissolve the [illegible] IVORY SOAP, shaved fine. Add sufficient water [illegible] flannels one by one.

Don't rub the soap on the flannels, but knead them well in the solution.

Don't rinse the flannels, but squeeze out the dirty suds, and fresh supply of the solution, warm, and well blued. Use no [illegible] clothes-wringer. The freer from water you get the garments by squeezing, the better they will be.

Hang them out immediately, if the weather will permit; if not, dry before the fire. If left to stand wet, the flannel will certainly shrink.

Never wash flannels in water too hot to bear your hand in.

Never rinse them in cold water.

Always use IVORY SOAP. It is the best, much experience has proved this.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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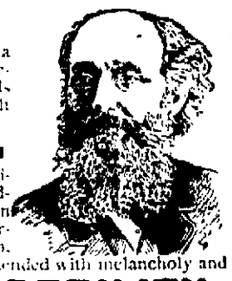
IT NEVER FAILS



BAD BLOOD

Means an inactive liver and a sympathetic or unnatural action of the stomach, bowels and kidneys, and as a result

BILIOUSNESS.

The symptoms are drowsiness, loss of appetite, headache, lack of energy, pain in the back, costiveness or diarrhœa, sallowness of skin, furred tongue, generally attended with melancholy and

GENERAL DEBILITY.

To cure these diseases means to restore the action of the liver and other organs, and to *kill the poison* in the blood. A remedy containing Mandrake, Culvers Root, Burdock and Cascara Sagrada, acting especially on the liver, stomach, kidneys and sweat glands, is the proper one.

HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP

restores action, kills malaria and purifies the blood.

CONSTIPATION.

THE process of digestion, assimilation and removal needs the healthy action of the liver, pancreas and glands which supply the bile and other fluids, in order to stimulate them to proper action.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

combines all the best medicines, as Mandrake, Culvers Root and Cascara Sagrada, with tonics to restore all secretions and supply the needed action. After taking a few bottles nature completes the cure.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNRIVALED in merit. It is a **Safe Family Medicine** because it contains no poisons or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.*

If you cannot procure it of your druggist send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00.

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

For over twenty years I have been a great sufferer from the effects of a diseased stomach, and for three years past have been unable to do any business—hardly able to move about. Two years ago my case was pronounced by the best medical skill incurable. I visited different water cures and tried different climates, but to no good. Last June I began using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and at once began to feel better. I have used thirteen bottles, and am well man.

C. Master MacHanic and Builder, 204 Jackson Street, [illegible]

Both myself and wife have been using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup this fall and with [illegible] success. We think it a great medicine for [illegible] Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia or Indigestion [illegible] Or and B pals, Clerk, [illegible]

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO. JACKSON, MICH.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

My Back!

That "poor [illegible]" has more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If you don't believe it, ask your wife. Does she blame you? Or the dog? On the same principle the kidneys get the blame for nervousness, impure blood, and resulting constipation. They are innocent. Nine times in ten the trouble is due to extraordinary work in ridding the system of the poisons which are the result of effete matter retained in the blood. Then the sufferer says, "My back aches; the kidneys are to blame." Not yet; but they will be unless the nerves are strengthened, the blood purified, and the constipation removed. These are the causes of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery Compound removes them quickly. With its tonic, purifying, and [illegible] effect, it also strengthens the [illegible] kidneys, making it almost a specific for curing all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. If your hopes of cure have not been realized, try Paine's Celery Compound; it gives perfect health to [illegible] who complain of "their poor Backs." *Price $1.00.*

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AN ANGRY ELEPHANT.

A STORY TOLD BY JAMES INGLIS IN "TENT LIFE IN TIGER LAND."

Breaking a Victim's Skull on His Knee. Hurled Into a River with Stew Pan in Hand—Rushing Into the Jungle—Sensations of Suffocation.

"Tent Life in Tiger Land," by the Hon. James Inglis, is the last book of hunting adventure we have seen for many a long day. Imagine Allan Quatermain in real life, and you have Mr. Inglis. His stories of what he and his friends actually did in the jungles of an Indian frontier district outdo in graphic power and exciting adventure anything that Mr. Rider Haggard has imagined. Mr. Inglis is a little prolix, but his pages will simply be devoured by boys, and read with eager interest by children of a larger growth. The story of the hunter impaled on the horns of a buffalo bull and carried about for days until the rotting flesh dropped maggot eaten from the bull's horns is one of the most gruesome horrors ever printed in the English language.

Here is a sample of one of Mr. Inglis' stories describing the escape of one of the author's friends from the attack of a mad elephant:

"Run, run, sahibs—the tusker has gone 'mast,' or mad. He has broken loose."

We all started to our feet. George had just gone down to the bank of the river to where the cooking was going on, which lay nearer the mad elephant's picket. By this time the terror stricken servants were flying in all directions. The huge brute, with infinite cunning, had all along been making mighty efforts to wrench up the stake to which he was bound. This at last he succeeded in doing. With the first desperate bound, or lurch forward, the heavy ankle chains, frayed and worn in one link, had snapped asunder; and with the huge stake trailing behind him he charged down on the camp with a shrill trumpeting scream of maddened excitement and savage fury. The men with the spears waited not for the onset.

THE DESTROYER AT WORK.

One poor fellow, bending over his pot of rice trying to blow the smouldering embers of his fire into a flame, was seized by the long flexible trunk of the infuriated brute, and had but time to utter the terrible death scream which had startled George. His head was smashed like an egg shell by the powerful knee of the maddened monster. He next made a rush at the horses, that, excited and frightened by the clamor around them, were straining at their ropes, and pierced his long blunt tusks in the quivering flanks of one poor Cabuddee horse that had struggled in vain to get free.

All this was the work of a moment. Poor George, who was bending over some stew pan, wherein was simmering some delicacy of his own concoction, was not aware of the suddenly altered aspect of affairs till the huge towering bulk of the elephant was almost over him. Another instant, and he would have shared the fate of the hapless horse had he not, with admirable presence of mind, clutched the hot stew pan with both hands, and with quick dexterity and precision hurled its contents, pot and all, in the gaping mouth of the furious beast. The next second action, however, was that of flying through the air, as the brute with one sweep of its trunk, propelled him on to the roof of the tent, and he found himself in the midst of the smoldering embers of the cooking fire, with the tusker still tightly clutched in its hand.

Over the river we could see the infuriated brute who had thrice attacked us in a perfect frenzy of rage, kneeling on the shapeless heap of cloth, furniture, poles and ropes, and digging his tusks with savage fury into the luggage. Amazement at the abandonment of food, uncontrolled in rage. We had little doubt but that poor Mac Ivy crushed to death, smothered in beneath the wreck of the ponderous animal, or mangled out of all likeness to humanity by the terrible tusks that we could see flashing in the clear moonlight. It seemed an age, this agony of suspense. We held our breaths, and dared not look one another in the face. Everything showed as clear as if it had been day. We saw the elephant tearing the strong canvas canopy, now of as big a dog would worry a cat mat. Thrust after thrust was made by the tusks into the folds of cloth. Raising his head, trunk, the brute would scream in the frenzy of his wrath, and at last, after what seemed an age to us, but which in reality was but a few minutes, he staggered to his feet and rushed into the jungle.

IN A VERY TIGHT PLACE.

Just then a smothered groan struck like the peal of joy bells on our anxious ears and a muffled voice from beneath the folds of the shamiana in Mac's well known tones groaned out: "Look alive, you fellows, and get me out of this or I'll be smothered!"

In trying to get out of the way of the first rush of the elephant his foot had caught in one of the tent ropes, and the whole falling canopy had then come bodily upon him, burying the camp table and a few camp chairs over him. Under these he had lain, able to breathe, but not daring to stir, while the savage beast had behaved as has been described. His escape had been miraculous. The cloth had several times been pressed so close over his face as nearly to stifle him. The brute in one of its savage, purposeless thrusts had pierced the ground between his arms and his ribs, pinning his Afghan choga or dressing gown deep into the earth; and he said he felt himself sinking into unconsciousness, what with tension of nerve and brain and semi suffocation together, when the brute had happily got up and rushed off.

"How did you feel?" I asked.

"Well, I can hardly tell you."

"It must have grazed your ribs."

"It did. After that I seemed to turn quite unconcerned. All sorts of funny ideas came trooping across my brain. I couldn't for the life of me help feeling caution by about for my pipe, which had dropped somewhere near when I tripped on the rope. I seemed, too, to have a quick review of all the actions I had ever done, and was just dropping off into a dreamy unconsciousness, after pulling a desperate race against Oxford with my old crew, when your voice aroused me to sensation once more."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Never to Go Again.

A fact in relation to the death of Washington, not generally known, may be stated. The day after his death the clerk in the Navy Department, one of which he was, received a note at the hour and a half or two hours, when the clerk was expected soon it has never been permitted to rest, not have the hands been moved since.—Washington Star.

The Spartans and Music.

The favorite problem of thinkers and teachers, since thought began, has been to find some engine of education which should reach the character as directly as the ordinary means of instruction reach the understanding; and in the opinion of many, not men alone but nations, music was such an engine. "It is music," said the Spartans, "which distinguishes the brave man from the coward." "A man's music is the source of his courage." It was their music which enabled Leonidas and his three hundred to conquer at Thermopylæ. It was music which taught the Spartan youths how to die in the wrestling ring or on the field of battle. These claims are audacious surely. Yet, when we consider how the rhythmical tread of the brave man differs from the agitated shamble of the coward, how music is the art of human joy, and how joy and repose of mind are the main elements of manly fortitude, we shall at any rate admit that there is a strong affinity somewhere; our only difficulty will be to acknowledge that music, delicately applied, could ever be the direct cause of these reputed results. To believe the end desired Spartan boys passed their youth in learning tunes, hymns and songs; this was their sole mental culture. They were taught to dance and keep step to the measure of the songs as they sang them. And, grown to manhood, now perfect warriors, marched into battle with smiling faces, crowned with flowers, calm, joyful and serene, and intoning their songs, moved steadily thus into the thickest of the fight, undisturbed and irresistible. The band that leads our armies to the field of battle nowadays is a scant survival of Spartan practice, yet even in this music by proxy there are many elements of incitement to courage.—The National Review.

A West Virginia Diana.

The most celebrated hunters of the section are Bob Eastman, Jule Baker, a woman, and Louis Chidester. There is a law to protect deer, but it is not observed. Out of season venison is called mountain mutton. Jule Baker is the wife of Joan Baker, and lives near the mouth of Black Water fork. She can handle a Winchester with the dexterity and precision of Old Leather-stocking, and hundreds of deer and bear have fallen victims to the unerring bullets from her rifle. Bob Eastman says he saw her plunging down the mountain side through six inches of snow one day, with two cubs and a bear trap strapped to her back and followed by six dogs. She ran three miles to a point where she thought a deer in full chase would cross, and she got there in time to see her lure lead him. She is a tall, black haired woman, very industrious, with a heart as large as her rifle and she is the mother of seven children. She is not pretty. A few months ago, for a silver dollar, she carried a native weighing over 100 pounds seven miles to an engineer. It is said that on one occasion she carried a newspaper containing a notice from Grafton to her home, a distance of sixty miles.—Baltimore American.

A Prosperous Hotel Porter.

There is one hotel porter in Chicago who has not the distant aroma of being the oldest man in the business, yet he seems doubtedly the wealthiest. The affluent autocratic turist who make this house at the Grand Pacific during the stay are to be greeted on their arrival by a [illegible] genteel appearance, who [illegible] the baggage, [illegible] Grand Pacific [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Among the many [illegible] the richest [illegible] Chicago is one [illegible] Fifty-fourth [illegible] and Drexel boulevard, [illegible] public man in Chicago who has dressed Oshkosh at the Grand Pacific hotel. He is always good on the rubbers from tables and is popular [illegible] with the colored [illegible] on the [illegible] Lake [illegible] front operatives, who enjoyed the profits of ticket scalping before that business became a specialty and was controlled by a few shrewd men. [illegible] perfect fortune and comfortably settled to it. He [illegible] Chicago [illegible] $80 a month cash and their board.—Chicago News.

The Same Again.

Marriage is not [illegible] matrimony. John will be no cross when [illegible] he is home [illegible] as gham when dressed [illegible] with [illegible] maxi [illegible] most noticeable when his collar [illegible] his [illegible] in a wash, as brace [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] single. He is a good [illegible] and [illegible] yet before the [illegible] has been [illegible] impatiently to [illegible] mother and [illegible] to [illegible]. He will, upon what he [illegible] as sufficient occasions, [illegible] both [illegible] and petulant with his wife when once the "newness" has worn off. Were this not true he would be an angel, and angels do not wear tweed business suits and Derby hats, or have dyspepsia and smoke more than [illegible] whole one for [illegible] and pocket. Gifts are never presented to cherubim at the most ingeniously inconvenient times, and seraphim have no natural [illegible] skinned comes it that will not knock under.—Boston Herald.

More Than He Hoped For.

Entering the lawyer's office the other day, he said:

"Sir, I owe you $?"

"Yes, sir, you do."

"And I have owed it for a year?"

"You have."

"And this is the fifth postal card you have sent regarding the debt?"

"I think it is correct."

"Now, sir, what I intend to do is to pay the debt for [illegible] another week. I propose to protect my character as far as possible. Here are twelve penny stamps. You can use them in sending me twelve monthly statements of account, and can thus save your postal cards and my feelings at the same time."

It is said that the [illegible] has credited the shilling on account, and feels that he has secured more of the debt than he had any reason to hope for.—New York Graphic.

One of the Richest Sovereigns.

The little princess of the Netherlands, when she becomes queen of Holland, will be one of the richest sovereigns if not the richest sovereign in Europe. The civil list of Holland, which is estimated on the revenues of Borneo, is over three [illegible] 000 per annum, it is said. The [illegible] of Luxemburg passes to the grand duke of Nassau, and that [illegible] part of the German empire, but [illegible] Holland coming, [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] the late [illegible] daughter. She [illegible] [illegible] child, with a good deal of [illegible] and determination. The [illegible] [illegible] the king and queen, despite the [illegible] of royalty, seem a very happy one.—London World.

Barking Up the Wrong Tree.

Magistrate to baseball umpire charged with being drunk and disorderly—It is simply outrageous, coming from the condition in which you are brought before me. You are a disgrace to the great national game.

Umpire—What! That [illegible] cost you twenty-five [illegible] dollars, judge. No back talk [illegible] to me or I'll fine you the limit.—New York Sun.

CARE OF THE EYES.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE DURING THE TIME OF CHILDHOOD.

Parents and Teachers Must Exercise an Oversight—Carelessness of Nurses—Cause of Squinting—A Critical Period—A Couple of Good Rules.

Many persons yearly make the very sad mistake of neglecting their eyes until they begin to see the mist before them, until the object they are looking at must be brought very close to the eye to be discerned, or until the print in the book they are reading becomes all blurred, and then, when in many cases it is too late to repair the injury that has been caused, they begin to seek advice. Every year there are hundreds of cases that come under the oculists' care that could have been cured if a few rudimentary principles had been known to or observed by the patient. These things everybody should know, but, perhaps, of all persons whose especial duty it is to know them the mother has the greatest need of it. She, at least of all persons, should know that the human eye of the child whose infancy and the first few years of its tender childhood are especially entrusted to her care for very often it is in infancy, when the child is yet but a few months old and has not left the nurse's lap that its little eyes are injured for life.

It is natural that, when we have arrived at middle age and begin descending the hill of life, our sight should commence to fail but how are we to preserve it as long as it is possible? First by having our competent mothers and nurses take care of them for us while we are yet infants. In a day or two after birth it will perhaps be noticed that the lids are swollen, and perhaps that some eruptive disease has set in. In such a case the mother or nurse will do well not to try to be doctor as well as occupying the trying position of either mother or nurse. A skillful practitioner should at once be called in to see the child before any of the symptoms become at all serious because it is at this very time that the sight of the child may be seriously affected and perhaps permanently impaired. Above all things don't in such cases try mother's milk, neither be overanxious that the child may be hungry and thereby overfeed it. Remember first of all that a low diet must be given in such cases, this is imperative. The child should at once be taken from a place where there is a strong light and kept in a room where the sun or artificial light has been subdued. A conscientious physician will in most cases be able to effect a rapid cure and save the child from much agony, which it might have to endure when it grew older if neglected now.

CARELESSNESS OF NURSES.

Nurses frequently allow the child to lie in their arms sideways and in such a position that in order to gaze about it the infant must roll its eyes until sometimes it is staring at objects over its shoulder or with its head tipped back [illegible] looking at objects upside down. The careful nurse and the thoughtful mother will never allow the child to recline in this position or if they do will place it so that there will be no necessity for it to look over its head. Such a [illegible] is many children acquire the [illegible] one eye and having [illegible] [illegible] using it in time [illegible] grow exceedingly weak. Primers and [illegible] should invariably be [illegible] large [illegible] and the child should be [illegible] sit up straight. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a piano has a bad effect [illegible] of children which is [illegible] [illegible] misfortune which [illegible] [illegible] and that is their tresses falling down over their faces. It is supposed that squinting is caused in the brain but it is well known that children inherit it. Many of those surrounding influences [illegible] the cause of squinting and [illegible] should be most zealously guarded against. Always see to it that children have plenty of fresh air in the school room as it does not excite the child's curiosity. Many a child has been a quarter [illegible] made so by imbibing a nurse or companion who squinted [illegible]. It is a most pernicious practice and one that is oftentimes [illegible] by those who have the care of children because the child is so smart in many [illegible].

ANOTHER CRITICAL PERIOD.

The next very critical period is when the child has grown into a youth or maiden. Then constant study or too close application to an exacting occupation will work [illegible] injury. The young man or woman who is fortunate enough to discover this in time has reason to be thankful for the skillful oculist may if he has the patience to [illegible] be able to do him some temporary good, but, alas! for those who are not aware of their true condition until they are [illegible] some day by the [illegible] of [illegible] objects and black [illegible] [illegible] before them. They see [illegible] [illegible] and objects that appear to be [illegible] of a misty substance. When [illegible] state of things arrives [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will at once show [illegible] [illegible] again and get [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The eyes in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will not be many [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] year glasses. This is not [illegible] many suppose [illegible] [illegible] ing to those who [illegible] [illegible] to wear [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] may to accustom [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hours to put them [illegible] [illegible] a pet or who notices [illegible] [illegible] the symptoms which [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] at once, let him [illegible] [illegible] companionship of [illegible] [illegible] companionship of [illegible] [illegible]

Always it will be [illegible] [illegible] is dependent to a great [illegible] [illegible] health, and one should [illegible] [illegible] circumstances neglect [illegible] [illegible] tion, no matter how [illegible] [illegible] stances of symptoms may [illegible]

A good rule to remember [illegible] [illegible] for the right is: Never [illegible] [illegible] and another very good rule to observe is disregarded by almost everybody is never to read on the cars.—Boston Globe.

THE ALBERT MEDICAL DISPENSARY

Superior Street, next to Postoffice, Cleveland, O.

Chronic, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases

Successfully Treated upon the Latest Scientific Principles.

DR. ALBERT Has attained the most wonderful success in the treatment of the cases to which he devotes his special attention, and through years of patient labor and research, he has discovered the most infallible method of curing general weakness, involuntary discharges, impotency, nervousness, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, diseases of throat, nose and skin, affections of the liver, stomach and bowels—those terrible disorders arising from solitary habits of youth—and secret practices, making life a miserable existence and rendering marriage impossible.

Nervous Debility. Those suffering from Nervous Debility, the symptoms of which are a dull, distressed mind which unfits them for performing their business and social duties; make happy marriages impossible, distress the action of the heart, causing flushes of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, short breathings, melancholy, are easily of company and have a preference to be alone; feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring; lost manhood; white bone deposits in the urine, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thoughts, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, paleness, pain and weakness in the limbs, etc., should consult **DR. ALBERT** immediately and be restored to health.

Organal Weakness. Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affliction which renders life a burden and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victim of improper indulgence. The most chaste must acknowledge that the passions are the great magnet by which the whole world is attracted. Destroy them and what have we? Man is no longer interested in the opposite sex; the interchange of that blissful repose which attracts and interests the whole world, exists no longer; man ceases to be what God made him; the world is no longer interesting to him, and remorse and disappointment are his constant companions. Consult DR. ALBERT at once and you will find the sympathy and relief that you positively require.

Marriage. Married persons or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, lost of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualifications speedily relieved. He who places himself under the care of DR. ALBERT, may confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely on his skill as a physician. DR. ALBERT has had many years' experience in hospitals and private practice and is a graduate of the most eminent Medical Colleges of the United States.

Young Men who have become victims of solitary vice,—that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men, of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with full confidence.

DR. ALBERT addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

Epilepsy or Fits Positively Cured by a New and Never-failing Method, and a Guarantee given in every case.

Remarkable Cures Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures.

A Perfect Restoration Guaranteed.

PERSONS RUINED IN HEALTH by unlearned pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Call or write, but where possible, one personal interview preferred. Address, with Postage, **DR. ALBERT, Cleveland, O.**

A course of treatment with full directions will be sent to any part of the United States, securely packed, free from observation, upon receipt of Five Dollars, with a guarantee that if results are not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R'y

TIME CARD.

Taking Effect Nov. 18th, 1888.

[Central Time.]

NORTH BOUND.

		No. 36. Daily except Sunday	No. 7. Daily
River Division			
Lv Logan		4.40pm	8.20am
" Gallipolis		4.25pm	7.55am
" McArthur Jc		5.7pm	12.05pm
Hocking Valley Division		No. 1. Daily	No. 3. Daily
Lv Athens		2.00pm	9.05pm
" Longaberger		3.00pm	7.20pm
" Lancaster		3.55pm	8.05pm
Ar Columbus		5.10pm	9.20pm
Toledo Division		No. 3. Daily.	No. 1. Daily
Lv Columbus		4.00pm	4.00pm
" Delaware		4.53pm	4.55pm
" Prospect		5.03pm	5.20pm
" MARION		5.20pm	5.41pm
" Upper Sandusky		6.14pm	6.36pm
" Carey		6.35pm	6.55pm
" Fostoria		6.55pm	7.25pm
Ar Toledo		8.40pm	11.25pm

SOUTH BOUND.

		No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily
Toledo Division			
Lv Toledo		7.00am	5.00pm
" Fostoria		8.20am	6.30pm
" Carey		8.55am	7.20pm
" Upper Sandusky		9.15am	8.00pm
" MARION		9.53am	8.40pm
" Prospect		10.13am	9.00pm
" Delaware		10.37am	9.24pm
Ar Columbus		11.30am	10.20pm
Hocking Valley Division		No. 4. Daily	No. 2. Daily
Lv Columbus		8.00am	1.00pm
" Lancaster		9.15am	5.25pm
" Logan		10.00am	6.20pm
Ar Athens		11.45am	7.30pm
River Division		No. 4. Daily except Sunday	No. 8. Daily except Monday
Ar McArthur Jc		12.05p.m.	9.22am
" Gallipolis		1.40pm	1.55pm
" Pomeroy		2.32pm	8.30pm

NOTE ON RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Train Nos. 3 and 4 Toledo division, will carry Mount's Parlor Car between Toledo and Columbus.

Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South and Southwest.

Close connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

H. J. FALKENBACH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

G. R. CARR General Supt.

HOXSIE'S DISKS

The greatest of all pocket remedies, for hoarseness, loss of voice, Bronchitis, Asthma, and tickling cough. 25 cents.

LADIES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

Peerless Dyes

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package, 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Package or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by L. H. FLOCKEN, or H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

The CHICAGO and ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Continues to be the

MOST POPULAR LINE

Between all points East and West. Its trains are composed of the Finest Day Coaches and Palatial Pullman Sleeping Cars, and run over a smooth, well ballasted roadbed. No other line offers more complete facilities. Direct connections made in Union Depots, thus avoiding incommodious transfers at unreasonable hours. The rates via this line are as

LOW as the LOWEST!

Ask for Tickets via the

CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC

And your journey will be one of Comfort and Pleasure.

TIME TABLE.

EASTWARD.

	No. 8.	No. 12.	No. 10.	No. 30.
Lv. Chicago	4.00pm	7.45pm	7.45pm	.....
" Englewood	4.26pm	8.15pm	8.15am	4.35pm
" Hammond	4.51pm	8.45pm	8.45am	6.47am
" Crown Point	.....	9.15pm	9.15am	8.45am
" Kouts	.....	9.54pm	9.54am	10.55am
" No. Judson	.....	10.20pm	10.20am	.....
" Rochester	7.08pm	11.17pm	11.40am	.....
" Akron	.....	11.34pm	12.01pm	.....
" Bolivar	.....	.....	12.23pm	.....
Ar. Huntington	8.15pm	12.05am	1.15pm	.....
Lv. Huntington	8.25pm	12.50am	1.30pm	5.30am
" Kingsland	.....	.....	2.06pm	6.30am
" Decatur	9.14pm	1.44am	2.38pm	8.25am
" Enterprise	.....	2.17am	3.02pm	9.38am
" Spencerville	.....	2.44am	3.30pm	11.06am
" Lima	10.22pm	3.08am	4.02pm	1.00pm
" Preston	.....	.....	4.54pm	2.56pm
" Kenton	11.05pm	4.00am	5.05pm	4.28pm
Ar. Marion	11.52pm	4.47am	6.00pm	6.40pm
" New York	10.15pm	8.15am	.....	.....
" Boston	8.00am	8.10pm	.....	.....

WESTWARD.

	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 1.	No. 33.
Lv. Marion	12.55pm	1.53pm	8.05am	.....
" Kenton	1.35am	2.3pm	8.42am	6.15am
" Preston	.....	.....	9.08am	7.55am
" Lima	2.18am	3.12pm	9.40am	9.40am
" Spencerville	.....	.....	10.05am	11.06pm
" Enterprise	3.43am	.....	10.34am	1.05pm
" Decatur	2.14am	4.25pm	11.00am	2.30pm
" Kingsland	.....	.....	11.34am	3.43pm
Ar. Huntington	3.02am	5.10pm	12.15pm	6.00pm
Lv. Huntington	3.10am	5.15pm	12.50pm	4.45am
" Bolivar	.....	.....	1.09pm	6.05am
" Akron	.....	.....	1.37pm	7.00am
" Rochester	4.27am	6.15pm	2.01pm	7.55am
" No. Judson	5.24am	.....	2.31pm	11.15am
" Kouts	.....	.....	3.3pm	12.30pm
" Crown Point	6. 8am	.....	4.15pm	2.05pm
" Hammond	7.00am	6.36pm	4.57pm	4.57pm
" Englewood	7.30am	9.05pm	5.35pm	6.12pm
Ar. Chicago	8.00am	9.30pm	6.07pm	.....

Train 12 stops on signal only at Northbranch, Akron and Enterprise, and train 4 stops on signal only at Enterprise.

J. B. THOMAS, Gen'l Manager. F. C. DONALD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

CITY TIME TABLE

Following is the time of arrival of and departure of trains at and from the several depots in this city, according to the latest changes.

ERIE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	10.50 a. m.	No. 12	5.20 a. m.
No. 7	8.20 a. m.	No. 6	12.05 p. m.
No. 5	2.55 p. m.	No. 38	3.30 p. m.
No. 3	11.25 p. m.	No. 8	10.45 p. m.

BIG FOUR.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	4.05 a. m.	No. 8	3.15 a. m.
No. 3	10.28 a. m.	No. 10	8.45 a. m.
No. 5	3.25 p. m.	No. 2	2.45 p. m.
No. 7	11.25 p. m.	No. 6	10.50 p. m.
Local	9.25 a. m.	Local	8.25 p. m.

C., H. V. AND T.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 1	5.01 p. m.	No. 2	9.53 a. m.
No. 3	8.37 a. m.	No. 4	8.30 p. m.

CANADA.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	8.40 a. m.	No. 12	5.20 a. m.
No. 5	2.55 p. m.	No. 10	7.35 p. m.
No. 17	3.40 p. m.	No. 30	7.09 p. m.
No. 3	10.45 p. m.	No. 8	10.45 p. m.
No. 35	8.40 a. m.	No. 14	12.01 p. m.

Trains 1 (Erie 9) and 5 can be boarded at Lincoln at time announced in schedule.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

From January 2d to February 2d.

2D ANNUAL REDUCTION

—of—

10 PER CENT.

from marked prices on all sales of One Dollar and over.

Our entire stock of

Men's & Boys' Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS!

And in fact every article we have in the store, come under an equal reduction of 10 per cent., which is a clear gain to purchasers, as being

STRICTLY ONE PRICE,

Every article is marked in plain figures, at a price that is positively the lowest that a like article can be purchased in Marion county.

Kleinmaier Brothers,

Directly opposite Main St. entrance to C. H.

THE ANNUAL FEAST

For our many customers began with the new year. As the dying embers of '88 were fanned into the new, blazing light of '89, prices went down at our store for the annual January

Clearance Sale!

☞Those who took advantage of the bargains in the sale one year ago will hail this announcement with joy, for they know it means DRY GOODS SO CHEAP that the poor grow rich. Those who have not yet attended these sales are invited to call and see what a bona fide reduction sale is.

THE ARGUMENT

Is this: The first week in February we begin our annual invoice; every merchant desires to rush out the goods just prior to that time, and the dry goods merchant especially likes to boom things. He wants room for new stock, wants to sell his remnants—so much more valuable to a customer than him, and always sold at a great sacrifice he wants business to rush in a dull season, and of course he cuts prices in an attractive way to the customer. To be brief, "Prices are at Half-mast," so to speak, at our store, and the clerks are ordered to give your goods so low that you will rejoice with full arms for a little money. Call and see what a bona fide clearance sale is—there is one going on now, first door west of P O

Trash

FOR RENT—Two building, east end of Mt Vernon Court; large double store room and warehouse or will divide into two stores; also two rooms in second story and one in third story, suitable for sleeping rooms. Look at the rooms and get prices. HENRY TITUS. [31tf]

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on East Church, second door north of railroad. 1529 J. G. FAIRBANKS.

WANTED—A competent girl to do house work. Mrs. W. E. Warner.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at No 28 South East street. 31tf

The Public Schools began the winter term today.

Mrs. Jos Matthews is visiting her parents at Findlay.

Charles Dressler spent Sunday at his home in Ashland.

H. B. Hane spent Sunday at Columbus with his friend J. T. Jennings.

D. S. Jones made a flying trip to Columbus today for the Huber Company.

Two of the children of Wm. VanMeter, living north of Marion are ill with diphtheria.

Lippincott's sights are conceded to be the best. Oriental and Bouquet, at I. Dennison & Co.

Miss Lucia McAvinney reads at Mansfield, tonight, after which she goes to Toledo to rest for teaching.

Dr. Imbert is caring for C. W. Ireland's children who are ill with scarlet fever, and need by way of variety, a case of whooping cough.

Philip Lever was sworn in for another term in the Commissioners' office this morning by Probate Judge Criswell.

Sucker Lippincott's famous Oriental is the best smoke in the world. I. DENNISON & Co.

A [illegible] of both Iberd and [illegible] Call, E. Gaskey's, No [illegible] East Center. 30tf

Miss Nora McKee has returned to Cleveland to resume her studies, accompanied by Miss Hope Hall, who will spend a few weeks there.

Court Stenographer Miss Ida Lees, Miss [illegible] D. Warren and Miss Jessie Betterer, of Marion, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. [illegible] Neely.

The Marion Steam Laundry is opened at its new location with a new engine, raging at and [illegible] capacity. Leave orders at Williams & Leffler's, Kaufman's or Dudley's. Work guaranteed to [illegible] Prices reasonable. C. F. Miller, Prop.

Council meets tonight. [illegible] Weber, [illegible] sidewalks [illegible] the Fifth ward [illegible] Mayor [illegible] not [illegible] Council [illegible] Press.

CHASE & HUNTER

The Week of Prayer.

The Marion Ministerial Association has agreed upon the following program for the week of prayer—a union service each day at 2 p m. as follows:

Tuesday—U. B. Church, Rev. M. C. Miner leader, subject, "The Holy Spirit in the Church."

Wednesday—Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. Wallace leader, subject, "Families and Schools."

Thursday—Regular Baptist Church, Rev. P. Cocklin leader; subject, "Reforms, Temperance, Sabbath, Etc."

Friday—M. E. Church, Rev. A. W. Yale leader; subject, "Missions."

Saturday—F. W. Baptist Church, Rev. W. E. Thomas leader; subject, "Nations, Rules, Etc."

The week of prayer begins with the first Sunday of the new year.

W. E. FROMAN, Sec. M. M. A.

—Dr. Brockett is down from Cleveland to attend the annual election of Huber Directors.

—Chief Engineer Slocum, representing Howland and Ellis, is here at work, selecting the pipe line for the waterworks.

—Samuel and Emanuel Oppenheimer are at home from Philadelphia, to visit their father, Solomon Oppenheimer, and their friends in Marion.

—Clerk Young swore in Jacob D. Lust for his second term as Infirmary Director today, and Dr. James McMurray has taken the oath of Coroner.

—Elish Terrell, the architect, was up from Columbus last Saturday, conferring with Messrs. Fisher regarding the plans for the new Bennett building. The work of erection is expected to begin early in the spring.

—Caledonia citizens are making an endeavor to extend the new pike bonded from Marion to that place, through the town and north to the old Place Corners. If there is anything Caledonia needs worse than another it is piked roads.

—Real, genuine, old fashioned winter with snow from the first of December until the January Thaw, and then about six weeks more of snow and ice, is apparently a thing of the past. There are fashions in winters, as we [illegible] in dress.

—Drs. Clark and Housley drove to Owen this forenoon and performed a very delicate operation on an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Solomon for the relief of harelip and cleft-palate. The juxtaposition of the wounds was as it could be desired and a successful union is predicted.

—About as disgusting a sight as one ever sees has been witnessed on the streets here of late, the scene being no more or less than that of "shooting snipes," an expression the boys use for the act of picking up cigar stubs that are thrown about the streets. The pair is tough looking, indeed.

—Recorder Hartman began his second term last Friday, an unlucky day according to popular superstition, but Mr. Hartman's office career was so satisfactory the first term that his second official term will doubtless please everybody. His genial and accommodating ways have made him very popular.

—A three year old daughter of Frank Court, residing near Owen, was frightfully burned last Friday night. The little girl was at the supper table with the rest of the family when she fell back in her chair and in some way upset the pot of hot coffee, spilling it in her face. The burn is very painful and serious, but Dr. Thomas thinks there are hopes of recovery.

"Uncle Ned" Graham, a familiar and very aged colored man, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Moore, on Greenwood street, Sunday night. His death was very sudden, doubtless from heart disease, for he was about and happy as usual on Sunday. "Uncle Ned" was a slave prior to the war, since which time his home has been in Marion and Galion. His remains will be interred at Galion.

—Will Lawrence, residing east of town, had a young calf to die the other day, and he thought to try his hand in dressing the carcass, having the two-fold idea of preparing chicken feed and trying his hand at dressing a beef. He did the job carefully and hung the dressed calf in the shed, and that night it was stolen. Now, the thief has been eating veal that would not go down well if the facts were known, or he has shamefully imposed on somebody else by selling diseased meat. Mr. Lawrence did not dress the dead calf for market or for thieves either, and the joke is on the thief.

—Messrs. F. Huber, Wm. Baird, Harvey Wilson, J. F. Elliott, George Krause, A. O. Black, George F. Smith, J. C. Marker and Judas Stotz were elected as directors of the Marion Manufacturing Co. at the election last Thursday. This is a strong board with practicals in it and an improvement is rightly expected. The Board will have no bossing directors interfering with its choice of manager. We trust the new management will be rewarded by the greatest of prosperity. The Marion Manufacturing Works can and should boom.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The Irish Hearts," which opened at the Standard last night to a crowded house, is as pretty an Irish play as one would care to see, and is very appropriately set in scenery. The entire company is a good one. Katie Concannon has a sweet singing and reel dancing, and Stuart Robson in the east and needs all the applause he receives. She is a very clever little actress, and in her dancing brings down the house. The other members of the company work with a will, and "The Irish Hearts" will undoubtedly be a success in this city.

She is "Grateful"

[illegible] Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption"—Mrs. Wm. [illegible] in New York.

H. C. HOBBENSACK & Co.

A CLEAN SWEEP!

Winter Goods of every description,

Cloaks, Dress Goods, Blankets,

Short Lengths & Remnants,

At prices that sell them at sight. See the prices on

Prints, Cottons and Ginghams.

WARNER & EDWARDS

MUSIC HALL

One Night Only,

Saturday, Jan. 12th.

Dan. McCarthy & J. E. McCall's Co.

IN

TRUE-IRISH-HEARTS!

An Irish Picturesque Drama in Five Acts, by DAN. McCARTHY.

Produced with Entirely New and Elaborate Scenery, Mechanical Effects and Properties.

New Music!

New Songs!

New Dances, Etc.

THE BEST

Irish Comedy Drama

Ever written. Endorsed by Press and Public all over the U. S. and Canada. Introducing well known character artists. Admission 25, 35 and 50 cts.

☞Reserved seats now on sale at Tristram & Young's.

GET YOUR MEALS

—AT—

CULL'S DINING HALL

Refitted and Better than ever.

REGULAR MEALS

THE BEST IN THE CITY

—FOR—

25 CTS.

Special Dishes Served to Order.

Oysters at All Times.

LUNCH STAND IN CONNECTION.

TICKETS 20 MEALS $3.50.

My old patrons and all new ones are invited to call.

JOHN CULL,

2d Door East of Court House.

—DO YOUR—

PAPERING

NOW!

M. DUDLEY

Will do [illegible] work CHEAP and in the BEST STYLE.

☞Leave Orders by Mail.

Wall - Paper

Furnished Cheap.

YELLOW SIGNS. YELLOW TUBS.

USE "PEERLESS BRAND"

BALTIMORE

FRESH RAW OYSTERS.

[illegible] packed with [illegible] and sold by

C. H. PEARSON & CO.,

BALTIMORE, M. D.

Ask your grocer for them.

"MASSILLON COAL"

THE

BEST in the MARKET

—AT—

Prendergasts'.

CLEARANCE -:- SALE!

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT—

TRISTRAM & YOUNG'S,

Commencing January 5, and continuing 30 days,

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